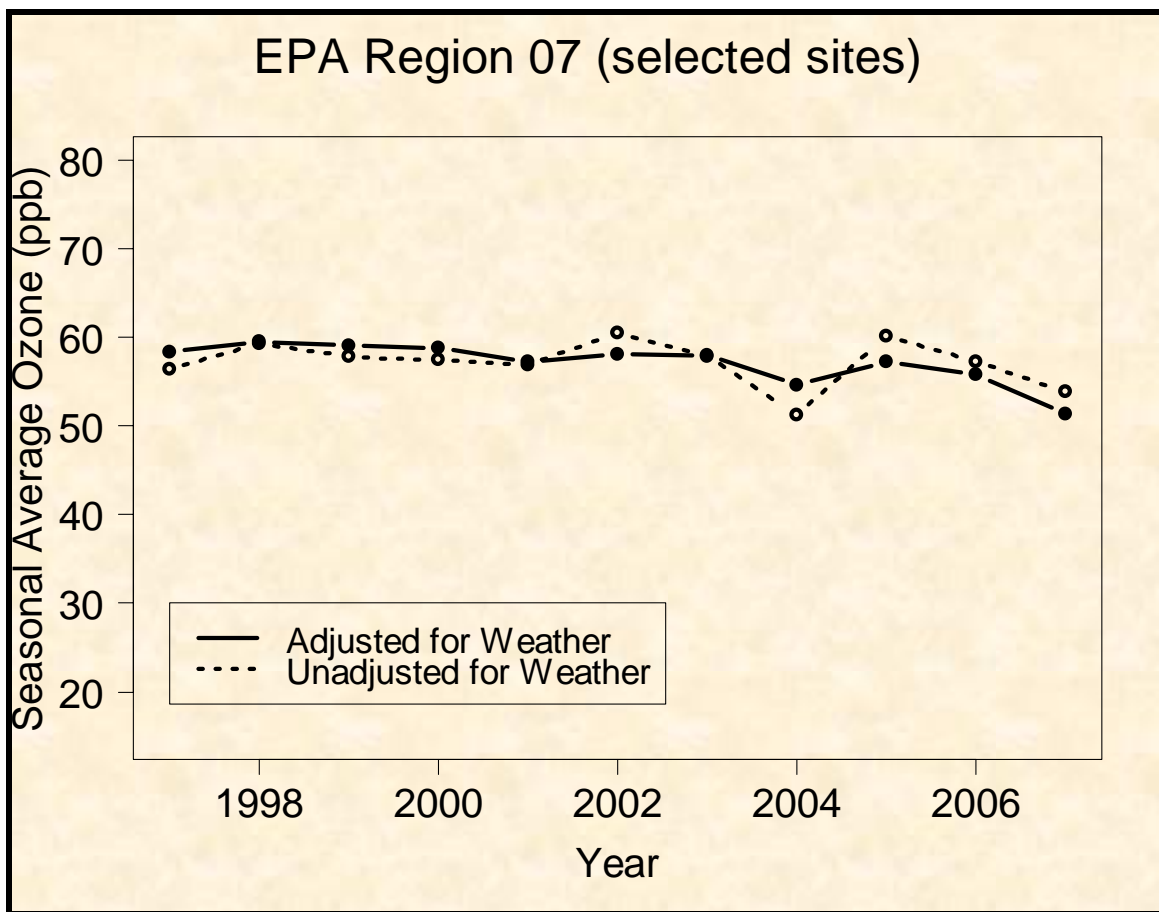


Weather Makes a Difference: 8-hour Ozone Trends for 1997-2007

State and Local Information for EPA Region 7

Kansas
Missouri
Nebraska

Composite trend for available sites in these states:



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Air and Radiation
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards

April 2008

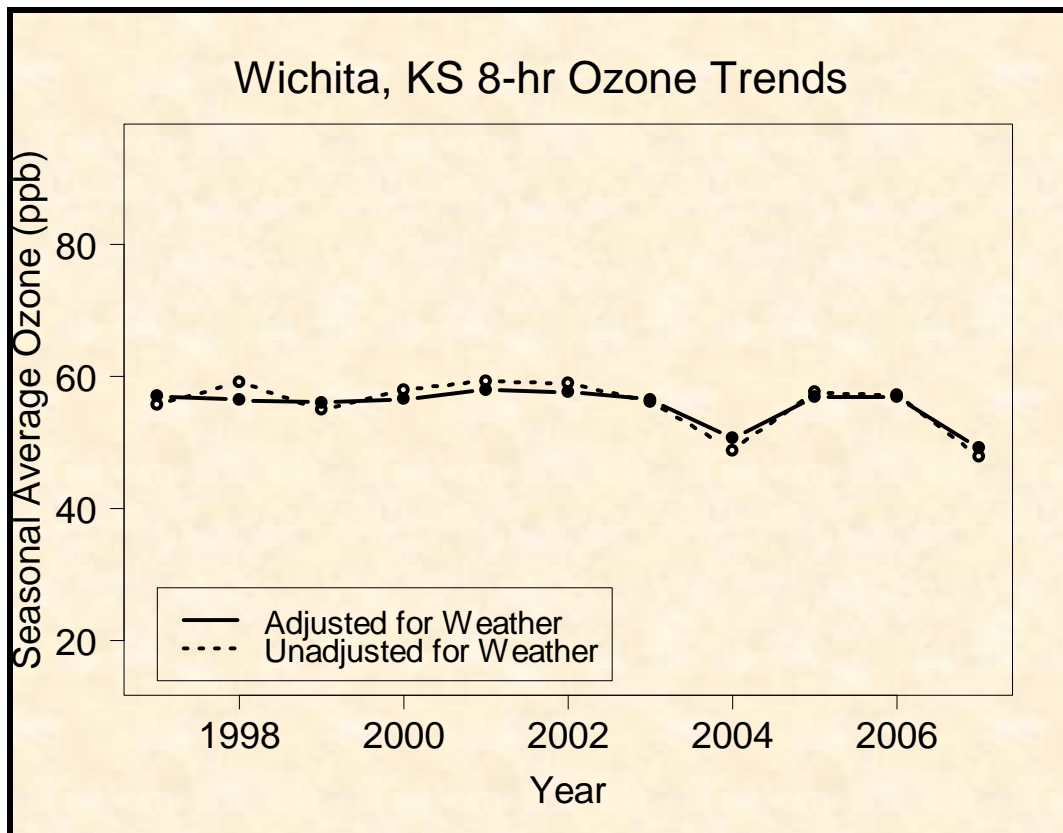
Kansas

Ozone

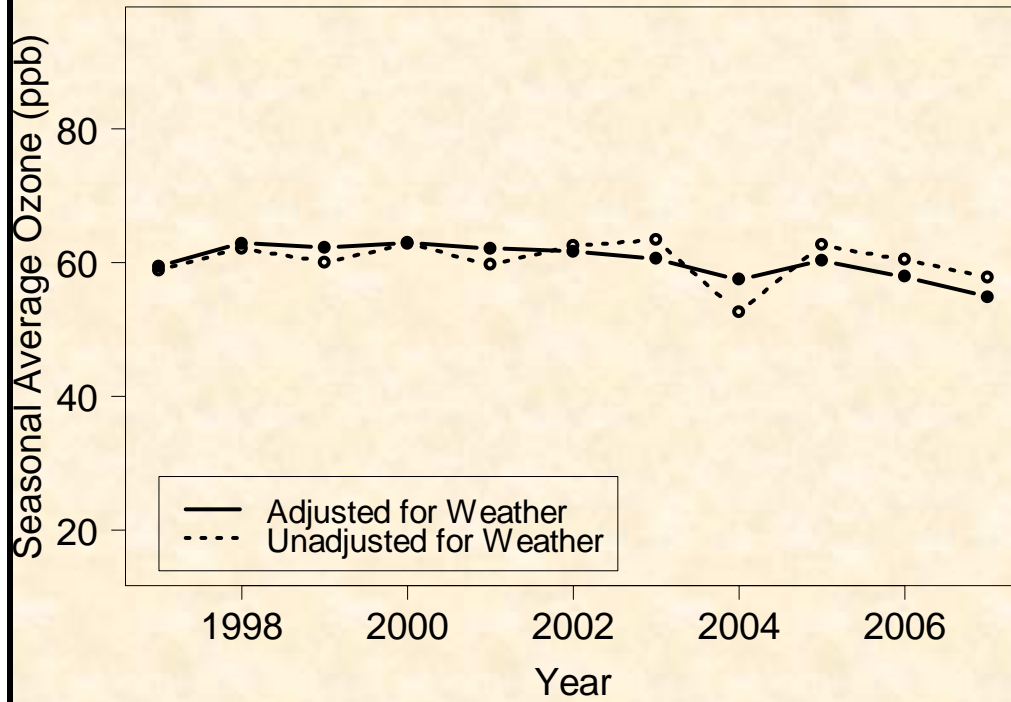
On average, ozone adjusted for weather conditions declined 11 percent between 1997 and 2007. These improvements in ozone are in response to both state and regional reductions in NO_x and VOC emissions. The level of ozone improvement varies from site to site.

Trends for 1997-2007 for urban areas with complete ozone and meteorology data are presented below. Ozone season (May 1 - September 30) averages of daily maximum 8-hour ozone were adjusted to remove the influence of year-to-year variability in weather conditions. The dotted line shows the trend in observed values at monitoring sites, while the solid line illustrates the underlying ozone trend after removing the effects of weather. The solid line serves as a more accurate ozone trend for assessing changes in emissions. Typical weather conditions are determined by averaging conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, etc.) for the time period presented. The information provided is useful for reviewing the weather influence for a particular ozone season. The solid line represents ozone levels anticipated under typical weather conditions.

Seasonal Average 8-hour Ozone Trends



Kansas City, KS 8-hr Ozone Trends



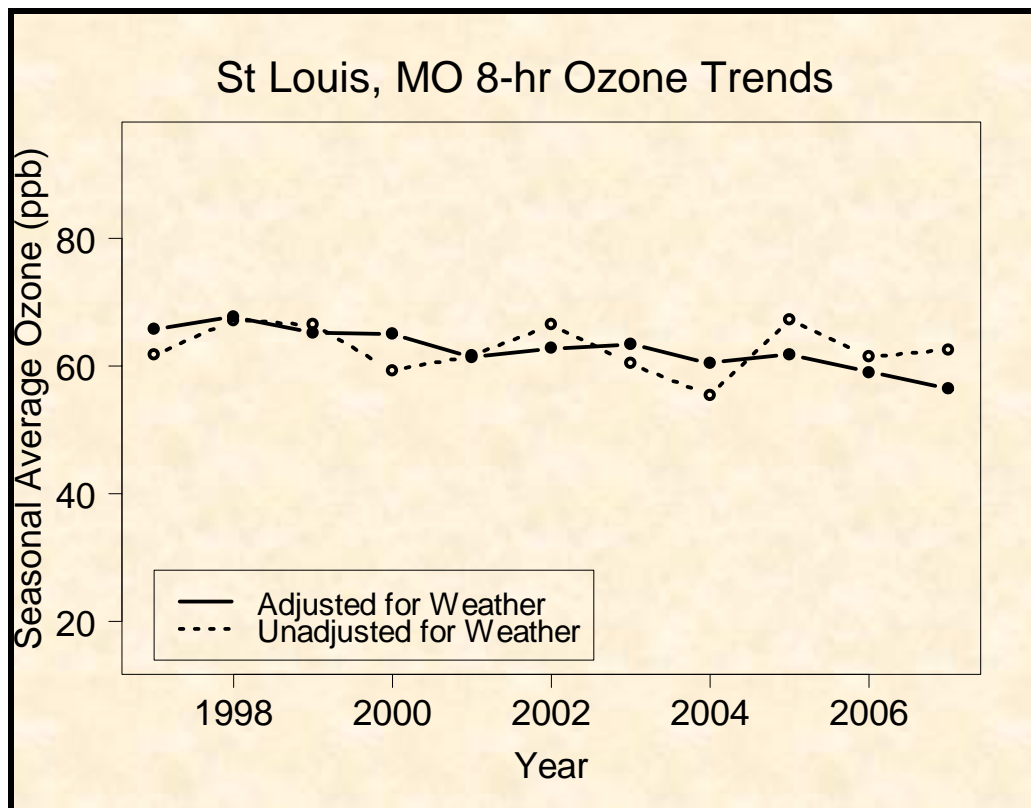
Missouri

Ozone

In St Louis ozone adjusted for weather conditions declined 14 percent between 1997 and 2007. This improvement in ozone is in response to both state and regional reductions in NO_x and VOC emissions.

Trends for 1997-2007 for a site with complete ozone and meteorology data are presented below. Ozone season (May 1 - September 30) averages of daily maximum 8-hour ozone were adjusted to remove the influence of year-to-year variability in weather conditions. The dotted line shows the trend in observed values at monitoring sites, while the solid line illustrates the underlying ozone trend after removing the effects of weather. The solid line serves as a more accurate ozone trend for assessing changes in emissions. Typical weather conditions are determined by averaging conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, etc.) for the time period presented. The information provided is useful for reviewing the weather influence for a particular ozone season. The solid line represents ozone levels anticipated under typical weather conditions.

Seasonal Average 8-hour Ozone Trends



Nebraska

Ozone

In Omaha, NE, ozone adjusted for weather conditions declined 12 percent between 1997 and 2007. This improvement in ozone is in response to both state and regional reductions in NO_x and VOC emissions.

Trends for 1997-2007 for a site with complete ozone and meteorology data are presented below. Ozone season (May 1 - September 30) averages of daily maximum 8-hour ozone were adjusted to remove the influence of year-to-year variability in weather conditions. The dotted line shows the trend in observed values at monitoring sites, while the solid line illustrates the underlying ozone trend after removing the effects of weather. The solid line serves as a more accurate ozone trend for assessing changes in emissions. Typical weather conditions are determined by averaging conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, etc.) for the time period presented. The information provided is useful for reviewing the weather influence for a particular ozone season. The solid line represents ozone levels anticipated under typical weather conditions.

Seasonal Average 8-hour Ozone Trends

